

People's Health Movement Sri Lanka



Health for All Now!
People's Health Movement

THIRD QUARTER JOURNAL - 2022

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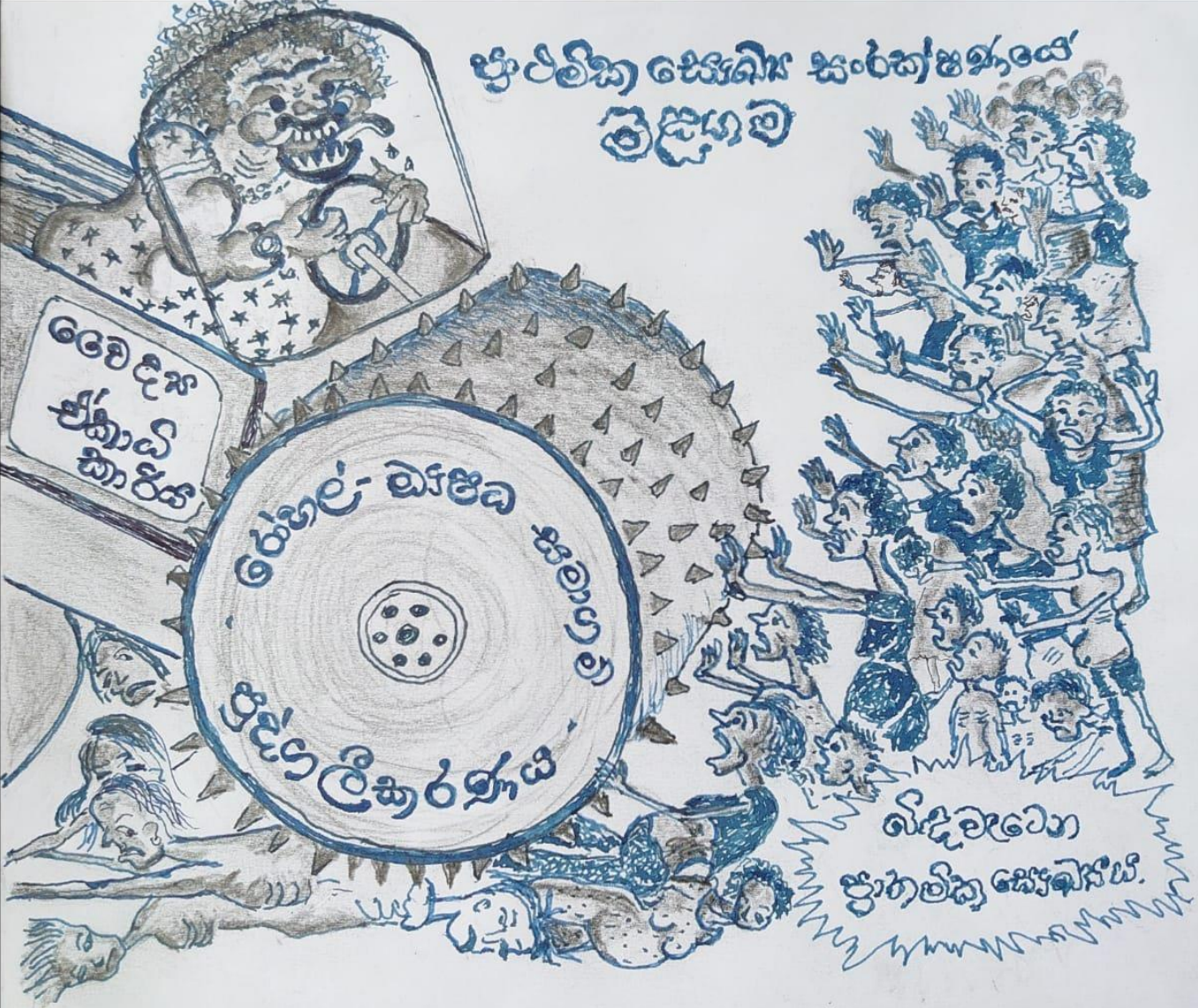
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ತೆರವು



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Charter of Patients' Rights and Responsibilities

Introduction

Patients' rights refer to what is owed to the patient as a human being by the healthcare providers and the State. Patients' rights and responsibilities vary in different countries and in different jurisdictions. Prevailing cultural and social norms will determine the set of Patients' rights and responsibilities in a particular country.

Undoubtedly, assuring that the rights of Patients are protected requires much more than educating policy makers and healthcare providers. It requires educating citizen as about what they should expect from their governments and their healthcare providers.

The Sri Lankan national health system should put in place, systems that guarantee the rights of Patients, consumers, users, family members, weak populations and ordinary people at risk. We are at a stage where the public will not accept that Patients' rights can be affirmed in theory, but then denied in practice, because of financial limits. Financial constraints, however justified, cannot legitimize denying or compromising Patients' rights.

A. Patients' Rights

Right of Access to Healthcare Services and Right to Humane Treatment

- The right to receive medical advice and treatment which fully meets the currently accepted standards of care and quality regardless of age, sex, ethnic origin, religion, political affiliation or social class. The currently accepted standards are those adopted by a responsible body of the profession in the light of accepted medical practice.
- Healthcare services shall be available on the basis of clinical need regardless of the ability to pay. It shall be the responsibility of the government to ensure that every person has access to essential health services whatever the need arise.
- Right to a second opinion at any time.
- No patient care is abandoned by a healthcare professional worker or a health facility which initially takes responsibility for one's care.
- Healthcare providers shall display in positive disposition, that demonstrates country, human dignity, patience, empathy, tolerance, respect and which shall be wisdom discrimination of any kind.
- All drugs prescribed and dispensed shall be of acceptable standards of quality, safety and efficiency as determined by the Drug Regulatory Authority of Sri Lanka.
- The right to prompt and timely emergency care in the nearest government or private sector health facility regardless of one's ability to pay.

- There shall be provision for special needs incase of new born infants, young children, pregnant women, the aged, disabled, and patients in pain. persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- The right beaccess to palliative care that is effective and affordable in cases of incurable or terminal illness.

Rights to Information and Consent

- The right to information about what healthcare services are available and how to obtain them.
- The right to be given a clear description of a patient's medical condition with diagnosis, prognosis (ie. am opinion as to the likely future course of that illness) and of the treatment proposed including common risks and appropriate alternatives.
- The tight to know the names of medications prescribed, the prices of the brand names and the prices of the generic equivalents of the medications prescribed.
- The right of the patient to choose between the brand name and its generic equivalent.
- All medications shall be labelled and shall include the generic or international non. proprietary name (INN) . The labelling should also provide the following information. - The dosage and how often to betaken - The ourpose of the medicine.
 - Potential side effects.
 - The avoidance of any food, beverages or other drugs.
 - Duration of a course of treatment.
- The right to an itemized account for the fees paid for consultation and treatment and to have this explained.
- Where it is appropriate to a patient's continued care and management, the patient shall be given advice about self-care, continued drug treatment, special precautions, life styles which may be necessary or desirable and the existence of special associations, facilities, aids or appliances which may be of assistance.
- The right to be given full and accurate information about the nature of one's illness, diagnostic procedures, the proposed treatment and the costs involved, for one to make an in formed decision that affects any one of these elements.
- The right to choose whether or not to take part in medical research programmes.

Right to Privacy and Confidentially

- The right to have one's privacy, dignity and religions and cultural beliefs respected.
- The right to ensure the details of the patient's condition, treatment, prognosis, and all communications and other details relating to the patient's care to be treated as confidential, unless. - authorized in writing

by the patient or parent or guardian in case of children - The information is required by due legal process.

Right to Complain

The right to complain about healthcare services whenever a patient has suffered a harm, to have such complaints investigated and the right to receive a response or other feed back.

For this purpose, a Public Complaints Bureau should be established and a Health Ombudsman appointment with overall responsibility of inquiring into complaints and recommending appropriate remedial action including redress to be taken in law in respect of both complaints of patients as well as in respect of the satisfaction of standards specified in the Charter on Health.

The health services ought to guarantee the exercise of this right providing (With the help of third parties) parties with information about their, enabling them to recognize violations and to formalize their complaint. A complaint must be followed up by an exhaustive wretch response by the health service authorities within a fixed period of time.

The complaints must be make through standard procedures, facilitated by independent bodies and/or citizen's organizations and cannot prejudice the patient's right to take legal action or pursue alternative dispute resolution.

Right to Compensation

Each individual has the right to receive sufficient compensation within a reasonably short time whenever he or she has suffered physical, moral psychological harm caused by a health service treatment.

The health services must guarantee compensation, whatever the gravity of the harm and its cause (from an excessive wait to a case of malpractice) even when the ultimate responsibility cannot be absolutely determined.

Right to Preventive Measures

- The right to a proper service in order to prevent illness. The health serves have the duty to pursue to pursue this end by raising people's awareness, guaranteeing health procedures at regular intervals free of charge for various groups of population at risk and making the results of scientific research and technological innovation available to all.

B. Patients' Responsibilities

The patients shall :

- ensure that she/he knows and understands what patient's rights are and shall use these rights reasonably and responsibly.
- keep appointments, be on time and shall inform the health professional in advance if unable to do so.

- Give her/his health provider as much information as she/her can about the present health, whether consulting with or under the care of another healthcare provider or traditional healer in connection with the same complaint or any other complaint
- Use the healthcare system property and not abuse it, not waste medical resourced unnecessarily.
- Take good care of all health records in her/his possession.
- Comply with prescribed treatment or rehabilitative processes.
- Show consideration and respect for the rights of other patients and healthcare providers by following the hospital rules concerning patient conduct.
- Have a regular family doctor, dentist and pharmacist to ensure that there is continuing healthcare for the patient and patient's family.
- Seek a consultant's advice only when referred to by the family doctor or general practitioner.

Annexure

Guidelines for Implementing the charter of patients Rights and Responsibilities

The dissemination and application of the contents of this Charter will have to be carried at national, regional and local levels.

Information and Education

As a means of informing and educating the public and healthcare workers this Charter may be promoted in all health institutions, mass media, in universities, schools and other appropriate public places.

Support

Support for and subscription to the Charter need to be gathered from healthcare stake- holders and civil society organizations. The special commitments of those health services and professional that subscribe to the Charter should be defined.

Dialogue

It will be important to initiate a dialogue among the various stake - holders on the basis of the contents of the Charter in order to work out policies, programmes and action plans for the protection of patients' rights. Such a dialogue will take place among governmental authorities , public and private sector institutions involved in healthcare, professional associations of doctors, dentists, nurses & pharmacists, trade unions of healthcare workers and civil society organizations.

Legislation

The Charter rights and responsibly may be incorporated into national laws and regulations in full or in part to make the goal of protecting patients' rights an ordinary part of public policies.

How will the Emergency Regulations, imposed on July 18, affect Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental Rights and Restrictions

In accordance with Article 15 of the Constitution, fundamental rights that are guaranteed by Article 12 of the Constitution (Right to equality), Article 13 (Freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and punishment, and prohibition of retrospective penal legislation), Article 14 (Freedom of speech, assembly, association, occupation, movement, etc.) shall be subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law in the interests of national security. It has been stated that the "law" includes regulations made under the law for the time being relating to public security. Accordingly, it is clear that fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution can be restricted by regulations made under the law for the time being relating to public security, except for the fundamental rights of Freedom of thought, Freedom of conscience and Freedom of religion (Article 10) and Freedom from torture (Article 11).

Emergency Regulations Imposed on 18th July

Acting President Ranil Wickremesinghe issued a gazette notification declaring a state of emergency throughout the island on 17th July, 2022. The President is empowered to declare a state of emergency under Article 155 of the Constitution and Section 2 of the Public Security Ordinance (Chapter 40).

In the event that a state of emergency has been declared, the President has the power to make Emergency Regulations according to Section 5 of the Public Security Ordinance. Accordingly, Acting President Mr. Ranil Wickramasinghe, on 18th July, issued Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions and Powers) Regulations, No. 1 of 2022.

These regulations are in several parts. Namely, maintenance of essential services, searches and arrests, offences and punishments, investigations and trials and miscellaneous powers.

These emergency regulations will remain in effect until the state of emergency operates. If the order to declare a state of emergency on July 17, is passed by the Parliament before July 27, 2022, the state of emergency will remain in effect until August 17, 2022, and if the announcement of the state of emergency is not submitted to Parliament, it will remain in effect until July 31 (14 days). Either that or the

succeeding president can cancel this emergency. However, if not revoked, the Emergency Law Regulations shall be in force as part of the law of our country, superseding other laws except the Constitution, for as long as the state of emergency exists.

Impact of Emergency Regulations on Fundamental Rights

- **Offences related to essential services**

It is an offence for an employee (public or private) in a service declared as essential by the President through a gazette notice, to fail or refuse without lawful excuse to attend to his place of work or employment, strike, keep away from work. Similarly, impeding, obstructing, delaying, or restricting in any manner whatsoever, the carrying on of that service is also recognized as an offence by these regulations. A person who commits an offence shall, on conviction by the High Court, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. It is further stated that the immovable and movable property of a person, by virtue of such conviction, be deemed to be forfeited to the Republic. Also, it is mentioned in the regulation that it is possible to apply precautionary measures to prevent entry without permission to a place where essential services are provided. It is clear that these provisions curtail the right to lawful employment, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 14(1) of the Constitution.

- **Arrest and search**

These regulations indicate that any police officer or any member of the armed forces may search, detain for purposes of such search, or arrest without warrant, any person who is committing or has committed or whom he has reasonable grounds to suspect to have been concerned in, or to have committed an offence under any of these regulations or any offence in terms of sections 345, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 360A, 360B, 360C and sections 364, 365, 365A, 365B, and sections 427 to 446 of the Penal Code (Chapter 19).

It is also specified by these regulations that when a member of the armed forces makes an arrest, he should be handed over to the nearest police station within 24 hours and that whenever it is necessary to cause a female to be searched, the search shall be made by another female.

It is evident that these provisions of the Emergency Regulations severely curtail the freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, the presumption of innocence guaranteed by Article 13 of the Constitution, and freedom of speech guaranteed by Article 14(1).

- **Limitations on public processions or public meetings**

Order 11 states that the President may from time to time by order prohibit the holding of public processions or public meetings as may be specified in that order in any area in Sri Lanka for such period and subject to such exemptions as may be specified in that Order. These provisions of emergency regulations also limit the freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of speech and expression, and freedom of movement guaranteed by Article 14(1) of the Constitution.

- **Imposition of curfew**

As per Order number 12, the Inspector General of Police has the authority to issue an order to prevent movement in public places within a certain period of time, except under the authority granted by an Officer-in-Charge of a police station, or to impose curfew in a certain area.

These provisions of emergency regulations limit the freedom of peaceful assembly guaranteed by Article 14(1), freedom of movement and the right to engage in any lawful occupation.

- **Offences**

As per these emergency regulations, the following are specified as offences and a person found guilty of such an offence, as specified above, can be punished with life imprisonment.

- damage to property,
- causes or attempts to cause death or injury to any person,
- commits criminal intimidation or assault on any person,
- commits theft of any article in any premises which have been left vacant or unprotected or which have been damaged or destroyed,
- commits any offence under sections 345, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 360A, 360B, 360C, 364, 365, 365A, 365B of the Penal Code (Chapter 19),
- commits theft, extortion, or robbery of any property,
- commits any offence under any of the sections 427 to 446 of the Penal Code (Chapter 19), or illegally removes or attempts to remove any goods or articles from

any such premises; ○ Being a member of an unlawful assembly connected to offences mentioned above

Furthermore,

- Affixing in any place visible to the public or distributing among the public any posters, handbills or leaflets, the contents of which are prejudicial to public security, public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community
- By word of mouth or by any other means whatsoever, including digital means or social media, communicating or spreading any rumours or false statements or any information or image or message which is likely to cause public alarm, public disorder or racial violence or which is likely to incite the committing of an offence
- These orders also state that intimidation should not be done
- Resisting or obstructing any other person in the exercise or performance of any power or duty conferred or imposed on that person by or under any emergency regulation
- Without lawful authority, causing any obstruction or damage to any public road, to any railway or to public transport vehicle

are identified as offences and attempts to commit; or aiding or abetting another person to commit; or conspiring are also offence as per these regulations.

Whoever becomes aware of such person violating the emergency regulations should immediately give information to the nearest police station, and any person who wilfully fails or refuses to give the information also commits an offense under these regulations.

These regulations limit the freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association guaranteed by Article 14(1) of the Constitution.

- **Prosecution**

Offences in this regard must be prosecuted in a High Court with the approval of the Attorney General.

- **Detention Orders**

It is possible to issue detention orders up to 14 days to persons arrested for an offense committed under these regulations. Accordingly, the police can detain such a suspect for up to 7 days without presenting him to a Magistrate. These provisions limit the

freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and the right to a fair trial guaranteed by Article 13 of the Constitution.

- **Special powers vested in the armed forces**

During the continuance of this regulation, any police officer of a rank not below that of a Sergeant, any member of the Sri Lanka Army of a rank not below that of a Corporal, any member of the Sri Lanka Navy of a rank not below that of a Leading Seaman, or any member of the Sri Lanka Air Force of a rank not below that of a Corporal, may order any person or persons in or about any public road, railway, public park, public recreation ground or other public ground, seashore, or in the vicinity of the premises of any public building or Government department, to remove himself or themselves from that place. Further, it shall be the duty of such person, or each such person, to comply with such Order.

The provisions of these emergency regulations limit the freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of speech and expression and right to engage in lawful occupation, as well as the right to enjoy culture individually or in association with others, as guaranteed by Article 14(1) of the Constitution.

If fundamental rights are infringed by emergency regulations

In respect of infringement or imminent infringement of fundamental rights by imposing emergency regulations or an officer acting under emergency regulations, a fundamental rights petition can be filed in the Supreme Court in accordance with the provisions of Article 126 of the Constitution.

Written by

Jagath Liyana Arachchi, Attorney-at-Law

July 2022

The crisis in Sri Lanka

The economic mismanagement by successive governments over the years since 1977 has weakened Sri Lanka's public finances. The government owes more than \$51bn and is unable pay back as promised and to make interest payments on its loans.

Situation was exacerbated by deep tax cuts enacted by present Gotabhaya Rajapaksa government soon after it took office in 2019 to please its supporters.

Months later, the COVID-19 pandemic struck, wiping out much of Sri Lanka's revenue base, mainly from tourism, the apparel industry and remittances sent by workers employed in other countries, especially in the Middle East, forcing the government to draw from foreign exchange reserves.

Tourists did not arrive as previously due to the pandemic. Industries failed to run as usual due to frequent and prolonged lock downs during the pandemic. Also, the Rajapaksha Government tried to keep the exchange rate of US\$ at Rs 203 to minimize the inflation drawing US\$ from the reserves.

In April 2021, the Government banned imports of chemical fertilizers, a move that decimated staple rice crops, driving prices higher.

Fuel and Gas shortages led to long queues at filling stations as well as frequent blackouts, there were shortages of essential goods and their prices went up. The hospitals run short of medicine. Transport became the Centre of the issues as the public & private transport services were very weak for years since 1977. Schools were closed and opening days of Government Offices were restricted to 3-4 days in a week.

The inflation rate reached 54.6 percent last month and could rise to 70 percent, the Governor of the central bank said recently in one of their press conferences.

The finance ministry says Sri Lanka has only \$25m in usable foreign reserves and needs \$6bn to stay afloat for six months. Country's currency has collapsed by 80 percent, making imports more expensive and worsening inflation. The result is that the country is now bankrupt.

The protests against the Government started in April 2021 in the Agricultural areas when farmers could not cultivate their lands without fertilizers and agrochemicals and it continued.

The President Gotabhaya Rajapaksa fled the country on Wednesday 13th of July 2022 after months of turmoil culminated in by the “Aragalaya” protesters since late March this year converging on the presidential residence.

PM Ranil Wickremesinghe has taken over as acting president, a move that is questioned by legal experts.

Bailout talks with the IMF continue, with Wickremesinghe saying he expects a preliminary agreement by late July.

Prime Minister declared a state of emergency and a curfew in the last week as thousands of people demanding his resignation surrounded his office in the capital Colombo.

Following the resignation of the President, the political parties have agreed that the legislators in the parliament will elect a new president on July 20th but still they are struggling to form an all-party government.

The State of emergency is on now.

Dr. Nihal Abesinghe

(July, 2022)

Catastrophe in transport

All forms of land transport, aerial transport and water transport are in chaos these days. Dissatisfaction of commuters is reverberating from all directions. Rivalries among private bus companies had been a frequent occurrence prior to 1956 which prompted then government of late Mr. S W R D Bandaranayake to nationalize the bus companies. Air and sea travel remained normal because of the lesser number of commuters. After the first one or two years of operations, Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) was plagued by frequent strikes by the employees on the one hand and the board was getting politicized on the other. As a result, politicians of subsequent governments overloaded the Board with their henchmen as employees. Sometime back, people joked that there were two earners and 35 dependents per SLTB bus. This utterance cannot be taken lightly and should have been bordering on truth. With the change of governments, even the Boards of Management also changed. Sometimes, even the logo painted on the buses was changed in a different colour. All these seemed funny and the nett result was that people were frustrated and were fed-up about the service provided by SLTB.

In the meantime, pre 1956 situation started making a return with a handful of companies here and there, and a multitude of individual bus owners. Having been dissatisfied with SLTB to certain extent, early private buses in early 70ies seemed to provide a service capable of attracting people. Unlike the previous scenario, now there are private bus owners' associations with political inclination which are capable of challenging the governments also. As the bus operators were getting organized, the courtesy of the bus crews dissipated and some threatening behavior

became the order. Only difference observable with private busses since then is that small vans that operated have been replaced with standard one door or two door buses.

Now, the commuters are inconvenienced both from SLTB and private buses. Although SLTB is improvable, nobody seems keen to do so. It could be that some politicians and other higher-ups want see private bus industry prosper because they also can invest in it. Since SLTB owns necessary assets, this is not impossible with better management, not the so-called political managers who know next to nothing. There was a politician who boasted that he could enter an engine through the carburetor and come out through the exhaust pipe. Only the boast! There was another who said the charges have to be increased for a better service. Service remained what it was but the charges increased and some of the road sections also were changed in order that bus operators earn more. Most of the busses do not issue tickets. These are things that authorities who travel in duty free luxury vehicles should pay attention.

To-date, operation procedures of SLTB buses are more in order compared to private buses. But many buses are not properly maintained. Buses are dirty and not cleaned properly for days but there are separate paid workers responsible for cleaning. The timetables are frequently changed. Sometimes SLTB bus crews are intimidated or are threatened by the private bus crews. However, it has to be appreciated that in some remote routes on which the income is less, the SLTB buses take effort to maintain the service. As well, now the strikes are rare and far between. Had this been given attention earlier on by the employees, we the commuters still have a valuable transport system.

In private busses, it is a different scenario. When a passenger requests a ticket in a private bus, they would either say that the batteries of the ticket machine have drained or else they will simply try to harass the passenger. This is a gross violation of the rights of a passenger. In case a bus meets with an accident and a passenger gets wounded, ticket is the only evidence to prove and claim any compensation. This is mentioned with hats off to seldom found dutiful bus crews who are concerned about the safety and rights of commuters. Small balances of money such as one rupee is not given often resorting to the excuse that change money is not available with them.

Most of the private buses also are dirty with dust, discarded paper, empty wrappers, smears of grease, vomitus and so forth. Even the passengers have a role here to refrain from dirtying the bus. As well, they are in bad disrepair. Torn seat covers, shaky seats, lose bolts in some metal parts, loose floorboards and many more shortfalls that are not very expensive to rectify are left unattended.

The bus fares were increased in a number of times. The authorities including the minister, seemed to be obliging to the demands of the bus associations, but may we ask as to what they have done to the welfare of commuters? In a country where the politicians vie to have many largest or tallest things in South Asia built in Sri Lanka, why don't they take an effort to operate best transport system in South Asia? Don't they know that the majority of voters are among the commuters but not among the bus owners? Why can't they introduce a strong insurance system for the benefit of passengers? Don't they know that most of the bus owners are not depriving the meanest form of insurance; i.e. the ticket to the

passengers? The questions are many but when would the answers be available to the citizens?

Mr. Somaratne Herath

(September, 2022)

Why former President failed to establish his Organic Agriculture Policy

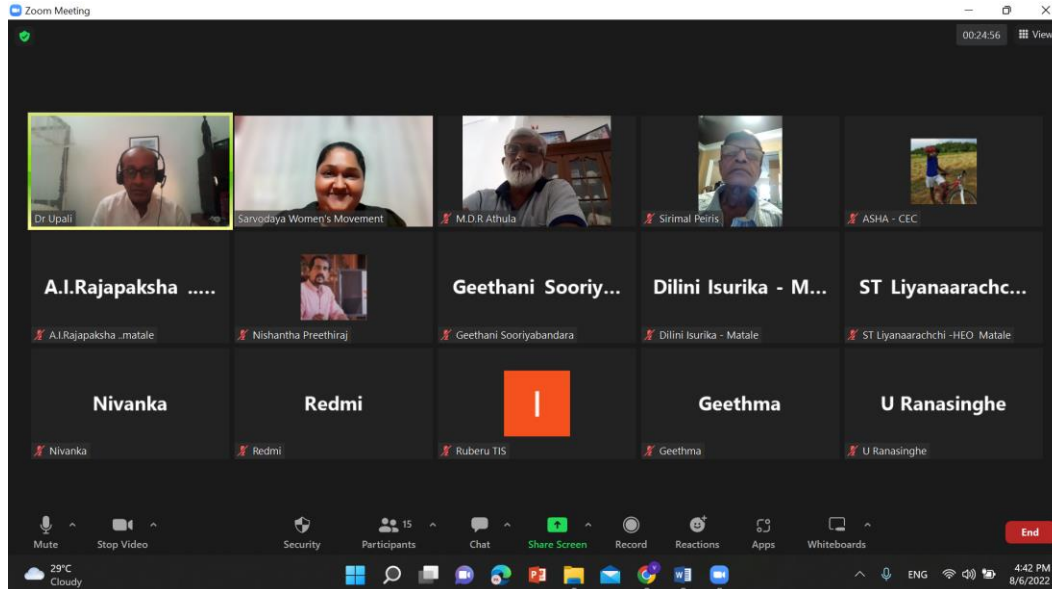
1. Sri Lanka Government failed to establish the Organic Policy Farming as the situation at that time was unsuitable after the country was under a lock-down situation and restrictions. Also the farmers were not ready to accept new methods
2. There were no educational programmes on organic farming and because of that farmers do not have a proper knowledge. Also the government did not motivate the Policy on Organic Farming
3. There was a severe scarcity of Organic fertilizer for the farmers. By this the farmers think that their crops have get damaged
4. There are no alternatives for Pesticide and Weedicide . Therefore they don't have a method to control the diseases on their crops
5. There is a cultural shock to the farmers – example
 - a. Its not acceptable to them
 - b. And lack of knowledge
 - c. No resources – no idea from where it can be obtained
 - d. No community support
- 6 . Government could not get the support of the opposition parties, farmer organaizations and the Bureaucrat's support

Sirimal Peiris

Events Diary

Celebrating World Breastfeeding week 2022 on 2022.08.06

Sarvodaya Women's Movement organized a timely and very informative online webinar on role in strengthening the warm chain of support for breastfeeding with invited guest speaker Dr.Upali Marasinghe.



International Safe Abortion Day campaign - 28th September 2022

PHM statement

Abortion is Healthcare!

Reproductive injustices are health injustices.

The People's Health Movement strongly expresses its dismay and concern with the recent overruling of Roe v Wade judgment by the Supreme Court of the United States. We extend our full solidarity to all the rights defenders and marginalised communities in the US whose health and rights will get impacted with this decision. We will continue to act in solidarity as this long struggle ahead continues.

Abortion is healthcare and access to safe abortion must not be compromised under any circumstances. Access to healthcare is a human right, and the institutions, governments who are failing in recognising that abortion is essential-are utterly failing to uphold those rights and perform their duties.

Abortion rights struggles globally have been seeing many victories as well as setbacks. We take only strength from either of those situations-as we fully understand that abortion rights agenda

encompasses the intersectional realities of class, race, region, gender, sexual orientation-as we seek justice and equality on all those fronts towards creating a more caring, inclusive world free from any discrimination.

We also understand law alone in any country is not sufficient to enable access to comprehensive abortion care for many women, individuals, communities who owing to their marginalisation face systemic barriers in accessing healthcare and services.

Assault on bodily autonomy of women and gender queer persons must be rejected outright, as it should have no space whatsoever in a world of democracy. Challenging the patriarchal and racial biases within systems at varied levels, across regions and countries remains a critical aspect of our movement and activism and we commit to strengthen them further as health activists, feminists and rights defenders placed globally.

We remain committed now, more than ever-to advance the agenda of reproductive rights and justice towards realising our dream of Health for All.

News From internet....

ඓතිහාසික නඩු තීන්දුවක් ලබා දෙමින් ඉන්දියානු ශ්‍රේණිධායකයන් විසින් විවාහක/අවිවාහක බවකින් තොරව සියලු කාන්තාවන්ට සහි වීසි හතරකට අඩු ගබ්සාවක් කිරීමට සම්පූර්ණ අයිතියක් ඇති බව මීට පැය කිහිපයකට පෙර පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා. තවද විවාහයක් තුළ වුව ද මෙ කැමැත්ත නොමැතිව තමන්ව ගැබ්බර කිරීම ලිංගික අපයෝජනයක් බව සඳහන් කරමින් එම කාන්තාවන්ට ද අවශ්‍ය පරිදි ගබ්සාවක් සිදුකර ගැනීමට නීතියෙන් අවසර ලබාදීමට ශ්‍රේණිධායකයන් විසින් මෙම ප්‍රභවනීති නඩු තීන්දුව මගින් අද අවසර ලබා දී තිබෙනවා.

ඉන්දියානු ශ්‍රේණිධායකයන් විසින් මෑත වසර කිහිපය තුළ ඉතාම වැදගත් ප්‍රභවනීති මිනිස් අයිතිවාසිකම් සුරකින තීන්දු රැසක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. පුරවැසියන්ගේ පුද්ගලික අයිතියට පුරවැසියන් පුද්ගලික නිදහසට පුරවැසියන්ගේ පුද්ගලිකත්වයට ගරු කරමින් සමාජ සදාචාරයට නීතියේ සදාචාරය නැති කළ නොහැකි බව යළි යළිත් ඉන්දියානු ශ්‍රේණිධායකයන් පෙන්වා දී තිබෙනවා. ඉන්දියානු ශ්‍රේණිධායකයන් එලෙස සඳහන් කළේ එරට යල්පැන ගිය යටත් විජිතවාදී දණ්ඩ නීති සංග්‍රහයේ 377 වගන්තිය කටු ගා දමමින් 2018 සැප්තැම්බර් 06 වැනි දින සමලිංගිකත්වය නිර්සාපරාදීකරණය කරමින්ය.

තමන්ගේ ශරීරයට අයිතියක් ඇත්තේ නමන්ටයි. පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ ශරීරය පිළිබඳව තීරණ ගැනීමට වෙනත් පුද්ගලයෙකුට හැකියාවක් පවතින්නේ නම්ම එම පුරවැසියා දෙවන පෙළ පුරවැසියෙක් ලෙස සලකනු ලබනවා. ඉන්දියාව මෙලෙසින් පුද්ගලිකත්වයට ගරු කරන සමාජ ක්‍රමයකට පරිවර්තනය වෙමින් පවතිද්දී අප ශ්‍රී ලාංකීය සමාජය දිනෙන් දින පුද්ගලභාවයට නිගරු කරන සමාජ ක්‍රමයකට පරිවර්තනය වෙමින් පවතිනවා.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/.../all-women-have-right-to...>



News | Women's Rights

All women have right to safe, legal abortion: India's top court

Supreme Court says a woman's lack of marital status cannot deny her the choice to abort a pregnancy at any time up to 24 weeks.

